## EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship City of London, Captain Lettch, from Liverpool February 17, via Queenstown 18th, arrived at this port vesterday. She brings details of our foreign telegrams up to dates of salting. At the mass on sunday, the 18th ult., in the chapel of the Tulieries, Parts, an inedited O Salutaris of M. Auber was executed in presence of their Majestics and the Court. The Bishop of Rochelle preached. Some interesting experiments are about to be performed in Switzerhaud on the different systems of railway for crossing mountains. Those trials are intended to guide public opinion in the adoption of the best method to be employed for the lines over the Swiss Alps.

he Swiss Alps.

According to the Madrid Discussion, the floating jets of Spain amounts to about 34,000,000,000 reals, or \$2,125,000,000.

or \$2,120,000,000.

The English papers say that further particulars respecting the affair at Swatow represent the attack of the Chinese as unprovoked on our part. The crew of the Cockchafer—not the Grasshopper—were exercising on shore when they were fired upon by

ne natives.

The ravages of the typhus at Brussels appear to be especially heavy among young women, many of whom, belonging to the best families, have already allen victims; of the number may be mentioned, in addition to Mile. d'Armberg, Mile. d'Oultremont and file, de Mérode, a relation of the late Marquis de

A telegraphic despatch from Besançon states that restorday morning at five, in a train proceeding from Dijon to Belfori, M. Marielle, a clerk employed in making payments to the servants of the company was suddenly assaited by two men, who robbed him of 28,000f, and then threw him out of the window on

he line, injuring him seriously.

The Journal Officiel publishes the following notifi-

of the five cables which connected France and leigium with Enghaid, two had been ruptured by he tempest. The hand communications which join he three others on each side of the channel have lso been broken, so that all telegraphic correspond-mes between France and Eng.and is completely sus-

Pacha, gave orders for a despatch bost of the Prench navy to be sent to Nice to receive the mortal remains of that statesman. The Sultan, immediately on be-ing apprised of that circumstance, sent off a telegram to the French sovereign to express his warm-est thanks for such a mark of sympathy with Tur-key, and at the same time countermanded the vessel of the Ottoman navy which had been ordered for the

last by the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, a distinction must be observed between the Guillaume-Luxembourg and the Grand Luxembourg Railway Companies. The treaty of the 21st January, 1888, between the former and the French Eastern line duly received the approbation of the governments and parties interested, and has been de facto in execution since last year. In the provisional convention between the Eastern and the Grand Luxembourg that will be impeded by the measure in

The French Press and the Belgian Railways. The journals of Paris are unusually excited over ne action of the Beigian Parliament in prohibiting the Belgian railways to be transferred to foreign companies. All other topics have been lost sight of for the time being and the most violent language is indulged in by the French journalists on this recent action of their next door neighbor.

The Opinion Nationate says:—
We cannot but feel surprised at the ways of the Belgian governaient. This absolute opposition, voted d'urgence pt. ..., the standing orders being suspended, to a scheme which was equally favorable to belgian and French Interests, exhibits an ill will which has something offensive about it. We can't imagine who could have suggested to Belgium a policy so strange, so manifestly opposed to the principles of commercial freedom, which have so greatly benefited that country, and so detriment tal to the friendly relations which had existed up to this time between our neighbors and ourselves. However great our desire to keep up friendly relations with Belgium we conceived it to be dimensi that France should not make her feel—at least by commercial represals—that kin ily proceedings should be reciprocal.

The Pays, a semi-official paper, speaks thus:—
A few years ago Beigium Increased in an extraordinary manner the fortifications of Antwerp. Her
object was clear enough. She wanted to give up the
piace to the English against France. At the present
day, after having adopted the Prussian calibre for
her artillery, she is guilty of a provocation which
would be extravagant unless Prussia were her accomplice. We have often predicted that which now
comes to pass. The magnanimity of France has
asted very long—too long according to public
pinion. In any case should a complication arise
listory will record that France is not responsible
for it.

history will record that France is not responsible for it.

The new imperial organ, the Pesple, is especially threatening in its tone. It maintains that the majority of the French people wish Belgium to be annexed to France; that the Emperor's government has always opposed instead of encouraging this desire, but that the tack will be even more difficult than it has been thierro if Belgium swakens the susceptibilities of the French nation, or gives rise to the suspicion that size is a mere instrument of some hossile power.

# BELGIUM.

The New Law on Belgium Railroads. The Independence Beige of February 14 gives the collowing resume of the proceedings of the Chamber and the thesis of the honorable Minister of Finance:— Ratiroads form a new power, the entire force of hich is not yes known, and the laws that must Railroads form a new power, the entire force of which is not yet known, and the laws that must govern this wonderful instrument are far from being discovered. In England and in the United States, after having given free scope to the formation of railroad companies, guided by the idea that the laws of competition, in such matters, would give rise to the same results as in others, it soon became evident that in railroad operations competition had no effect, and that, scarcely organized. It disappeared and gave place to much more fertile coalitions that complied with private interests to the detriment of the public. Consequently the advantages at first granted to concessionary railroad companies were soon retrenched in those countries. The frequent shiftings of public authorities, who often change their ideas and modify their decisions respecting railroads, must therefore not be wondered at. In Beigium, therefore, after having retained the right to authorize the concessions and annatzamations have been favored. The Minnister did not petend to dissimulate the existing contradiction between the law voted yesterday and the royal decree of August 29, 1864, but he excuses it on two considerations; firstly, that in reference to railroads we are merely as yet experimentalizing; seconary, thus the decree of 1864 was merely a momentary and revocable tolerance and not the alternation of an imprescriptible and inalienable right.

The same paper in its edition of the 16th uit, men-

mentalizing; seconaly, thus the decree of 1864 was merely a momentary and revocable tolerance and not the altenation of an imprescriptible and inalienable right.

The same paper in its edition of the 18th ult. mentionas—The intervention of the French press renders our position rather embarrasing. The reflections suggested by it, the project of law voted by the Chaintre, the discussion to which it gave rise, and, above all, the explanations tendered by the chief of the Cabinet, would almost induce us to hesitate in keeping our promise to our peaders did we not consider it our duty to defend our ideas in every sense and to combat all measures that we consider opposed to the rules of justice and equity.

The Paris press, according to 18 wont, has only once more proved how hitle it knows of what passes in our country, and e pecially the official journals show such insule impocance on that accre that it is even doubtful whether their assertions will be credited even in France. According to them the law submitting the concession of conceder rairoads to the authorization of government is merely an indication of the increasing influence of Prussia pit the future of Edgium. They therefore recollect that the brother of king Leopold, the Count of Handers, married a Princess of the house of Hohenzollero, and they already see our national army transformed into the accust gorde of the Prussian landwent and ready to turn against France on the moment that the order is given in Bertin. All this is absurd, ridiculous and grocessue, even more so than the terrors inspired to some of our countrymen by the prospect of the subjection of Belgium to France by the concession of the Luxemburg hatiroad to the French Compagnie de Fist. This only proves that nowhere is there anything like weak-eyedness to faisify ideas and blind the mind, and although we will use our ulmost endeavor to cure the short signifed to some for the concession of the Luxemburg Railroad to the French. It is evident that Frussia is altogether out of the question, and

# ENGLAND.

Address in Response to the Queen's Speech.
The House of Lurds reassembled on Tuesday, the
16th oil. n'tera triof recess. The Lord Cannesdow,

after having taken his seat on the woolsack, read her Majesty's speech a second time. On the reading being concluded the Earl of Carysfort replied as

Their lordships must rejoice to learn from the opening paragraphs of her Majesty's appecht that her relations with foreign governaments were of a most riendily character, and that through the mediation of the considerance which had assembled at Faris in the difficulties that had arisen between Greece and Tark they were likely to be peacefully sected. He conditions that had been displayed by the Turkish government throughout the whole crisis, while he felt sure that in yielding to the friendly representations of the great Fowers Greece would not only act most consistently with her own dignity, but would show a landable disposition to contribute to the maintenance of the general peace. Great, however, as must be their satisfaction on learning that the ominous cloud that had darkened the eastern horizon was about to be dispelled, still greater must be their lordships' gratification on learning that the disputes with America arising from claims and counter-claims were likely to be settled by means of a convention entered into by the late government—a convention which he two nations of the American Senate, but the approval of the United States government having been obtained. The issue of the convention depended on the action of the American Senate, but the approval of the United States government having been obtained. England was relieved from any imputation of delaying the equitable settlement of the existing differences, and, should the issue be favorable, it would be but just to attribute much of its success to the United States government having been obtained, ferences, and, should the issue be favorable, it would be but just to attribute much of its success to the trank and loyal endeavors of the honored minister who, ever since he had been among us, had been uniting in his zeal to promote friendly relations between our own country and his. \* \* The Cheff paragraphs is her Majesty's support of the paragraphs in her Majesty's subjects of the past, and had paragraphs in her Majesty and the religious association o

Opinion of the London Press on the Opening

Opinion of the London Press on the Opening of the New Parliament.

The London Times suggests two possible explanations of the exceeding mildness of the Parliamentary season as it was manifested on Tuesday, the loth ult. It may be thought that the amiable interchange of opinion between the front and the opposition benches in both houses was like the mytincal invitation of the French guards to their English foes at Fontency to "dre first." It may be thought, on the other hand, with perhaps more plausibility, that the languor of last night is a true forecast of the predestined languor of the session. We are entering on a session which must be a session of hard work, if of nothing else. From the last of March to the last of August there will scarcely be a day of leisure for those whose business it is to go down into the great waters of political life.

The Star thinks the placidity of the proceedings was almost asarming, though it would not be unreasonable to discern in it a favorable 6men for the work of the year.

The Standard is reminded by the tone of the debate of Admiral Sammes' striking description of the strange calm which reigns in the centre of a cyclome, and of the semastions rather of oppression and dread than of rest and relief, which it brings to men who have just passed through the hurricane and are aware that they must speedily encounter it again.

The Piety aph rejoices in the evidence presented by the appearance of the House of Commons of the treatness of the liberal victory. The sense of new times and new thoughts was everywhere, and seemed to concentrate tasel about the remarkable spectacle of the man who in the last Parliament was currently declared by the squeres to be the firebrand, the Cethegus of our most cherished institutions—the Right Honorable John Bright, the Pressient of the Board of frade.

The Heads says that the eyes of the country are turned to the House of Commons as they have not been for years. The position is full of difficulties such as none but brave men can surrount: but th

such as none but brave men can surmount; but they are to be surmounted. They are not impossible. The Heraid says that the proceedings in both houses may be best described as that exchange of benevolent expressions which proceeds in all highly civilized countries a combat a outrance. The Daily News notes that the buzz of conversation which pervaded the House of Commons like the "murmar of innumerable bees," before the approach of the hour of public business, was first stilled by the Speaker's reference to the reports which he had received from the judges of the court of election petitions. This ceremony gave point to the tenth paragraph of the royal Message, in which her Majesty recommends an inquiry into the present modes of conducting Parliamentary and municipal elections, with a view to ascertaining whether it may be possible to provide further guarantees for their tranquility, purity and irecdom. The notice presenting given by Mr. Leatham of a motion in favor of a vote by ballot, afforded the precise application which a large and active part in the interaparty affixes to the necessarily vague and tentative statement of her Majesty's government.

# AUSTRIA.

Conference at Temeswar—A Union of all Non-Magyar Nationalities to be Attempted. [Pesth (Peb. II) Correspondence London Times.] The most salient feature which the election:ering movement has presented within the last few days was the meeting in conference at Temeswar of the so-called nationalities. Best fee Croatians and Slavonians, who form a group apart and have a special convention with Hungary insuring to them complete independence, there are, dispersed in larger and smaller groups and intermingled with the Hungarian and German elements, Seros in the south, Roumans in the east of Hungary and in Transgivania, and Slovaks and Ruthenes in the north. All these, of course, enjoy the same civil and political rights as the Hungarian and German populations, and, as you may remember, in the last blet a special law was carried by which the free use of their language in local administration and in the courts of law has been insured to them, the Hungarian language retaining merely the precedence in the Diet and the central government and in the Courts of Appeal, without which anything like a positical union of the country would have been an impossibility.

The object of the conference held at Temeswar was to bring about a union between all these nationalities and to decide on a common line of action. The initiative came from one of the Rouman leaders, Mocsonyl, who invited all the self-constituted representatives of the nationalities to a conference. This initiation found out little response from the Roumans of Transylvania, who go their own way, and none at all from the northern Slovaks and Ruthenes. Only Roumans of two or three neighboring countles and the Serbs of the district between the Danube and the Serbs of the district between the Danube and the Serbs of the district between the Danube and the Serbs of the district between the Danube and the Serbs of the district between the Danube and the Serbs of the district between the Danube and the Serbs of the district between the Danube and the Serbs of the district bet

pass.

The programme is identical with that which the Serb leaders had drawn in a conference held some time before among themselves. It is as follows:—

I. Solldarity of all non-Magyar nationalities or races, as they have a constron increas.

The question of nationalities is to be solved in the sense of the proposal made in the last Diet by the Serbe and Romans. The conference are east the declaration of the Romans.

deputies of Transylvania protesting against the union of Tran-sylvania with Hungary.

4. The nationalities will work with all their power to upset the compromise of 1857, as its decisions are fatal to the na-tional rights of the non-Asyrar rance.

5. The nationalities will support the opposition of the party in Creatia, which is against the compromise effected between

tional rights of the non-Kagyar races.

5. The nationalities will support the opposition of the party in Croatia, which is against the comprounts effected between that constry and Hungary.

6. Manicipalities are to be organized on the principle of Rheery and democracy.

7. The contenue protests against the insinuations that the nationalities follows a policy which aims as the destruction of the third that the contenues and by the non-Magyar races to the Diet will form there a distinct national party which has nothing in common with any of the Hungarian parties.

The conference decided that it would only bring forward and support candidates who will subscribe to the above programme, and for this purpose a Central Committee, consisting of Roumans and Serbs, has been chosen.

Inaugural Speech of the Soner Rivere, Preident of the Spanish Cortes.

The Cortes opened on the 12th uit. Sonor Santa
Craz having left the chair, it was occupied by Sonor
Rivere, and as his speech is of some little importance,
as the first delivered in the Cortes of 1869, and besides, has the merit of brevity, it is here given.

Senores Dirutados.—The sovereign Cortes Constituentes of the Spanish nation are now provisionally constituted.

SENORES DIPUTADOS—The sovereign Cortes Constituentes of the Spanish nation are now provisionally constitued.

SENORES DIPUTADOS—The Cortes have conceded to me so signal a distinction that I can scarcely find expressions to manifest my gratitude as I ougut; for this seat, although only provisionally occupied, has the privilege of honoring for ever he who once occupies it. On this solemn occasion the fear of my insumiciency would weigh heavily apon me in the discussion of acts and the verification of powers if your prudence, your enlightenment and your reasonableness did not come to supplement the weakness of my powers. I only wish to say one thing to you, Señores. While I have the honor to occupy this seat you will not see in me the ancient political warrior, the man of combat and of danger. I am here the man of law. I am here the magistrate to whom the Cortes have provisionally confided the deposit of its authority, the integrity of its discussions and the just and impartial application of its regulations. In this conception I hope to fulfil my functions, with the concourrence of all the Señores Diputados, in the confidence that while the provisional constitution of the Cortes lasts my presidency will be a simple parliamentary form.

### JAMAICA.

Improvement—Labor, Supply and Sugar Culture. KINGSTON, Feb. 17, 1869.

Kingston, Feb. 17, 1869.

The choiera which has broken out in Santiago de Cuba has greatly alarmed the inhabitants of this island, and the remembrance of the last visitation of this frightful plague greatly intensifies the fear of its approach. The passengers of the French mail steamer Tampleo and Spanish steamer Guantanamo, from Santiago de Cuba (numbering in all one hundred persoas), panic stricken, have been placed under quarantine of observation, under which they will remain for eight days. The Governor has meanwhile directed their location at Fort Augusta, and has desired that their location at Fort Augusta, and has desired that the barracks fortification should be fitted up as a lazaretto. There have been several meetings of the Board of Health since the arrival of information from

lazaretto. There have been several meetings of the Board of Health since the arrival of Information from Santiago de Cuba, and their officers have been instructed to require from the masters of vessels arriving in Jamaica bills of health from the British Consul. Ninety passengers were released yesterday afternoon from quarantine, and twenty-rive commenced their zero of probation, having arrived in the Spanish steamer Barcelona from Santiago.

Great satisfaction is manifested in the country by the announcement of the Financial Minister, Mr. Rushworth, in the Legislature that the colony is about to be relieved of an annual debt of some £16,000 by an arrangement to which the lords of her Magesty's Treasury have assented for the resuscitation of Jamaica's finances.

The government have directed the erection of a jetty by the market place, which will be used as a public landing place for boats coming with passengers or for shipping supplies; £20,000 have been voted for this work, and the Director of Roads, Colonel Mann, Royal Engineers, has been entrusted with its preparation.

Nows has reached us from Calcutta of three large ships having been chartered by Mr. Anderson there for the conveyance of Coole immigrants to Jamaica for the estates of this island. Many thrown up sugar estates are now being put into cultivation again in consequence of government assurances that an abundant sapply of laoor will be brought from India for their cultivation. Large quantities of estates machinery are being landed from vessels arriving from England and the United States, and the planters are exhibiting great earnestness now in the cultivation of their properties. Such earnestness has not been witnessed in Jamaica since the abolition of slavery.

The Floyd Acceptances Illegal and Not Bi

The Floyd Acceptances Illegal and Not Binding upon the Government—The Agency of an Officer of the Government—The Inquiry Put upon the Purchaser of Government Paper—The Victims of the Acceptances.

Thomas W. Pierce vs. The United States, and two other cases.—These were appeals from the Court of Claims, where the petitions of the claimants were dismissed. The other two claimants represented in the actions are E. D. Morgan & Co., of New York, and the Dover Five Cent Savings Bank, of Maine. The facts involved have frequently been published in

The facts involved have frequently been published in these columns. The claims are founded on acceptances of Secgetary Floyd, made in 1860, for the purpose of furnishing supplies and transportation to the army of Utah, under command of Colonel albert S. Johnson. The contractors were the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell.

Mr. Justice Miller now delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the Court of Claims, and holding that which must be taken as settled, that when the United States becomes a party to what is called commercial paper they are bound in any court to whose jurisdiction they submit by the same principles that govern individuals in their relations to such paper; still as the obligation of the government resist upon the act of an agent, the court will inquire into the authority of the sagent to represent the government, and the right to recover on such paper will depend upon the determination of the question of the agent's authority. In the case of the question of the sagent's authority, in the case of the sagent's authority, in the case of the sagent's authority. In the case of the sagent's authority, in the case of the sagent's authority, in the case of the sagent's authority, in the case of individuals, when we are used to live the sagent to all men. But the government and abstract entity, which agents or officers. These are many, and have various and diverse powers consided to them. An inovidual may, instead of signing with his own hand the notes and bills which ne issues or accepts, appoint an agent to do these things for him. And this appointment may be a general power to draw or accept in all case as fully as the principal condition of the sagent of the sagent

THE BARMORE MUDER—A TROBOUGH INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE.—General Cooper has been instructed by a House resolution to make a thorough
investigation into the Barmore murrier, and if possible, to bring the perpetrators to justice. As sugg-sted by the report of the coroner after a labored
investigation, the harders may be in this locality.—
Nushville Union. Feb. 31.

### THE GAS MONOPOLIES.

The Legislative Investigating Committee at Work—Examination of Officers of the Gas Companies—The Cost of Gas and Company Dividends.

The gas companies of this city, who have so long carried on their affairs in an independent and apparently impulsed manner, have been appured by resolutions introduced in the Assembly with the provisions of the resolutions a select committee of the Assembly was appointed, and is now in this city overhauling the gas people, to ascertain it there is no way of affording the gas consumers in this city abster quality of gas at a lower price than that now paid for it. Mr. Mitchell is chairman of the committee, and with him are associated Mesers. Bergen, Hodges, Le Ban, Bender, Weed and Baker, with Mr. W. H. Davis as ciera. The committee opened its sessions on Monday, at the St. Micholas Hotel, but no important testimony was taken until yesterday, when, after the reading of the minutes by the cierk, Mr. Wakeman, President of the Harlem Gastight Company, was called and sworn. From his direct isstimony it appears that the company, of which he is president, has never made returns to any State, city or county corporations; that it has no special charter, but is incorporated under the general law of 1881; that the company intrastance; that the property of the company intrastance; that the the property of the company intrastance; that the property of the company intrastance; that the property of the company intrased until now it is worth about \$1,000,000; that the value of the shares at the last quotation was 95% each; that the city of the company intrased until now it is worth about \$1,000,000; that the value of the shares at the last quotation was 95% each; that the minutes are applied to the share was not charge for lay of each not apply which we are charered, it does not algat that we are to charge for 1,000 feet of gas; does not algat that we are to charge for 1,000 feet of gas; does not algat that we are to charge for 1,000 feet of gas; does not algat that we are to charge for 1,000 feet of gas; does not algat that we are to charge for 1,000 feet of gas; does not algat that we are to charge for 1,000 feet of gas; does

his company always required a deposit of one month's gas bill in advance so as to be secure against fraud or absconding consumers.

Mr. Zollikoffer, President of the Metropolitan Gasignt Company, was the next witness. His testimosy, as regards the working of the company and the price of coal and gas, was mainly corroborative of the preceding witness. His company commenced on a capital of 22,500,000 and that semi-annual dividends have been declared, sometimes as high as ten and twelve per cent; the company has a surplus fund of some \$40,000 or \$50,000, which has accumulated after paying off the declared dividends; the stock of the company is in \$100 shares, and can self for \$150; his company charges consumers three dolars and a hair per 1.000 feet; before the war the price was two dolars and a hair; the increas is owing to the advance in the price of materials and labor; the city is charged, in the district which is supplied from the works of his company, that is between Seventy-eighth and Forty-second streets, for the street lamps \$50 for each map, and \$300 per annum for each map; has the company could not consistently charge less than at present; the average pressure at which the gas is distributed throughout the district is about two inches; the inspectors sometimes have actually guessed at the amount consumed without examining the meter, but the consumption is pretty uniform throughout the year.

Samuel P. Parhmm, assistant engineer and superintencient of the Metropolitan Gasilght Company, examined by Mr. Bergen, testified—That he has been in the gas making business some twenty-six years in different parts of the United States; that he is

examining the meter, but the consumption is presty uniform throughout the year.

Samuel P. Parham, assistant engineer and superintendent of the Metropolitan desilght Company, examined by Mr. Bergen, testified—That he has been in the gas making business some twenty-six years in different parts of the United States; that he is familiar with all the minutise of gas making; does not at present make the photometrical tests although he had done so in some years past. The witness then described the use of the photometer. He said, that before gauging by the candle light the candless are weighed and then allowed to burn fifteen minutes and then weighed again, so as to determine the amount of spermacett actually consumed; in the photometrical test the gas is allowed to go into the street mains, and then is brought back to where the photometer is located; the calculation is so precise that two or three persons may arrive at the same conclusion; the test is made every day and a careful record kept. No apparent difference is found in the quality of the gas made from the same kind of coal; low heat would make smoky gas; lime is the best purifier. The sulphuret of hydrogen in combustion, if not properly purified, would discolor git ornaments or silver and would affect the health of parties using it; with this sulphuret in the gas there would be a greater volume; the average liminiariling power of the gas furnished by his company is sixteen or seventeen candles to the five foot burner; from bituminous coal the average is about twenty-five; the use of cannel coal entirely would upset the seconomy as coke could not be secured from it to make the fires; from 9,000 to 10,000 cubic feet of gas can be secured from a ton of coal; from a ton of Roghead cannel thirty-six candles power of the gas furnished by the chairman; he testified that the district supplied by his company was from Grant street to the Battery; his company was from Grant street to the Battery; his company charges \$3.50 per thousand feet; at that time coal ranged from

but that it did not follow that the profits were made from the gas.

The Chairman asked the committee whether it would direct the witness to answor. A voke being taken it was decided that the question whomis be pressed, but the witness stati persused in declin-ter to answer without the authority of the board of

directors. The question was therefore iaid over for

directors. The question was therefore laid over for the present.

Examination continued—The stock of the company is up as high as 280 or 300; they do not make daily tests of the illuminating power; tests are made only when different coal is used; the average is four-teen-candle-power to a five foot burner; in a seventeen-candle-power to a five foot burner; in a seventeen-candle-power to a five foot burner; in a seventeen candle-power to a five foot burner; in a seventeen candle-power to a five foot burner; and company's district alterations and improvements are continually being made, but the company expects to have the arrangements perfected before the end of the season so as to obviate the difficulties which so frequently arise in regard to furnishing a full supply and good quality of sas down town, but which now it is almost impossible to avoid; at the works of the company the pressure is two and a half inches, while at the Battery it is only seven-tenths; the city is charged by the company forty-five dollars per annum for each street ismps are three feet, old standard burners; the street lighting in Paris is better than in New York, but the quality of gas used in poorer. The burners are very flue, and little or no economy is used in lighting the streets. The complaint made by the Journat of Commerce, that there was good light in the basement and poor up stairs, unless the flutures were bad or very dirty, was amply absurd, as the pressure of gas is always greater the higuer up it goes. Three dollars per 1,000 feet would pay the company very well, with coal at eight dollars per ton. The inspectors are generally ignorant mechanics, and there was no doubt that they sometimes guessed at the amount consumed, instead of examining the meters, and perhaps did all sorts of timing they should not do. If they were caught time for the course discharged, Examined by Mr. Bergen—Am not acquainted with gas making in retort houses; the or and exterior that is used only to do away with the unpleasant olor arising from the lim

### CERA CABLE.

Complimentary Dinner Tendered to Sir Charles T. Bright and Declined. Ngw York, Feb. 25, 1869.

Sir Charles T. Bright:—

Dear Sir—The undersigned, appreciating your services in successfully recovering the second cable of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, lost last summer, and the alacrity with which you hastened to undertake this novel and delicate enterhastened to undertake this novel and delicate enter-prise at an unusual season of the year, leaving im-portant engagements in Europe to carry out your undertaking with that company, would be pleased if you would designate a day on which it will be con-venient for you to meet them at diviner, and give them an opportunity of congratuisting you on a success which must be as gratifying to you per-sonally as it is to those in whose interest your efforts were made.

Were made.

Very truly and respectfully,
W. F. Smith, Alex. Hamilton, Jr., O. K. King,
Edward S. Sanford, Robert J. Livingston, T. Bailey
Myers, James A. Scrymser, J. J. Astor, thenry trinnell, Aired Pelt, Jr., James Denniston Wood, H. H.
Bioldgett.

Biologett. NEW YORK, March 1, 1869.

General W. F. SMITH, President International

Ocean Telegraph Company:—
DEAR SIR—You may be sure that I am very m DRAN SIR—You may be sure that I am very much gratined indeed by the cordial letter which you and other gentlemen connected with the international Ocean Telegraph Company have addressed to me conveying an expression of approval of my services in the late cable operations, and inviting me to a dinner prior to my departure for England. My satisfaction at the success which has attended our work is at least doubled by the knowledge that our labors are appreciated by those who have been watching our progress at home, and it would have been one of the greatest pleasures I have had in my life to have met you in the manner you so kindly propose. I have, however, been so long away from home and I have so much important telegraphic business awaiting my arrival in kingiand that I feel bound to return at the earliest possible moment, and as the New England has now arrived I have taken my passage by Wednesday's steamer.

I shall be much ooliged by your expressing to your irinds who signed the letter with you my great regret at being compelled to deny myself the research of accenting the invitation, and with many

your friends who signed the letter with you my great regret at being compelled to deny myself the pleasure of accepting the invitation, and with many thanks to you personally for the kindness and con-sideration which I have received at your hands at all dimes, and especially during our late work together in recovering the cable, I am sincerely yours, CHARLES T. BRIGHT.

ships with almost every movable object on board knocked several degrees out of the latitude of "ship shape," that the past week has been a very severe one on the Atlantic. The City of London, which arrived yesterday, experienced extreme weather all the way across the ocean on her westward trip, and lost her first officer, who was washed overboard by a heavy sea, which struck the vessel with such force as to shiver one of her boats into a thous atoms.

atoms.

The Denmark, of the National Steam Navigation Company, which also arrived yesterday, and is now lying at her pier, 47 North river, had a terrible voyage. She started from Liverpool on the 30th uit, and from the very first day that the land disappeared from view she was piunged into a "sea of troubles," the like of which the immortal William never could have imagined possible. It would only be a needless repetition to give the diary of the vessel in ful, for each day of the entire passage was aimost identical, in point of gales, heavy seas and storms. On the 16th uit, the stormy weather, which had beset the vessel from the very start, increased to a very great extent, and it was during the prevalence of the gaic on the day in question that Captain Cutting, her commander, lost his life. According to the statement of Mr. Cato, the chief officer, and now acting captain of the Denmark, about noon on the 16th, as the captain was going down the stairway leading from the act of the vessel to the main deck, an immense sea struck the steamer, and the waves, russing along the whole length of the main deck, dashed through and over the stairway upward to the aft part of the vessel. The same moment that this sea rushed through and over the stairway another struck her broadsides. The captain had his hand on the bruss railing of the stairs when the two seas met, and while his attention was for a second distracted to the mountainous wave that was coming toward the ship crosswise, the sea that had rushed over the sairway opening and in the twinking of an eye he was torn from his place and was seen no more. One of the other officers who happened to be on the ait deck at the time of the actinity must have been killed before his body went overboard, by being crushed against one of the lifeboats which was pitched by the viosence of the sea from one side of the vessel along with the waves, and was seen no more. One of the other officers who happened to be on the ait deck at the time of the actinity must have been killed befor The Denmark, of the National Steam Navigation

Annual Meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club, for the election of officers for the ensuing year took piace at the club room, 140 Montague atreet, Brookiyn, on Monday evening. The following ticket was almost unanimously elected upon the first ballot:—

Commodore—William Woorhis, gacht Gracie.

Vice Commodore—T. W. Sheridan, yacht Daphne.

Bear Commodore—T. W. Sheridan, yacht Daphne.

Secretary—Robert A. Granius.

Treasurer—H. H. Hogins.

Mensurer—H. H. Hogins.

Mensurer—H. A. Gouge.

Trustees—Thomas G. Lyman, Sheppard Homans, George H. Granius, James T. Sparkman, H. S. Scheil, George H. Schol, James T. Sparkman, H. S. Scheil, George H. Scalon, James T. Sparkman, H. S. Scheil, George H. Beeley, Ludiow Livingston, L. T. Grimtins, George A. Thayer.

The first spring regatia of the club for the season of 1869 will take place on Tuesday, June S. Hie fleet will sail from this port on its annual cruise July 24, rendezvonning at white-tone. The club has accepted an invitation of Commodore Voorius to visua him at his country seat as Nyack on the Hulson, on the structor of 1917.

# BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Alleged Drawback Fraud-Adje of the Examination.

The examination of the parties alleged to have been implicated in the drawback frauds, which was to come off yesterday went over until Tuesday next, on motion of Assistant District Attorney Parris. In consequence of the inability of the government to produce important testimony in the case at an earlier date. Adjourned accordingly.

Alleged Passing of Counterfelt Mency.

Neil Lamont, a soldier, recently discharged from the army, was brought up yesterday morning on a charge of passing counterfeit money. The hearing was set down for Saturday next.

Order of the Court—Important to Counsel and Clients.

Judge Gilbert issued the following order yester

day:—
Ordered, that the day calendar of the Circuit Court of Kings county be called such day at the opening of the court. When the plaintiff has noticed his cause, and the defendant does not answer, an inquest may be taken on such call. Whose the defendant has noticed his cause, and the plaintiff does not answer, the defendant any dismiss the compliant on filing proof of due service of notice of trail.

It is curtier ordered that cause may be reserved, on written consent of parties, filed with the Clerk before such causes are placed on the day calendar, for any day during the circuit. Said causes will be placed on the calendar for the day on which they are recerved in their numerical order unless otherwise directed by the Court.

# SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Gilbert.

The Board of Supervisors vs. Peter Swandell.—
Motion to amend answer granted on payment of costs and disbursements.

Emeline F. Tooker vs. Amelia F. Copers.—Motion denied on defendant's making, in respect of which she is in default, within five days thereafter, with interest.

interest.
Samuel Pell vs. John H. Hubbell.—
change the place of trial. Granted on p
\$10 costs.
David J. Noyes vs. James W. Rockwell.—
strike out answer as a show. Granted,

costage our enswer as a show. Granted, costage in the matter of Educard H. Hanningan, to Order for a commission issued.

James Bullman vs. Thomas Kelley.—Motic new trial. Denied.

J. Flak Worthington vs. Henry Clipper.—tion granted.

J. Fisk Worthington vs. Henry Cupper.—injunction granted.

Aboy M. Comstock vs. Jesse D. Comstock.—Divorce from oed and board.

John J. Paimer vs. Paul Lenoux.—Motion to open default. Granted without costs.

Action for Personal Injuries-An Appeal

Cuse.

Before Judge Thompson.

Bridget O'Brien vs. A. B. Capucell—This was an action brought to recover damages for an injury sustained by plaintiff by the giving way of the railing of the verandah while she was engaged in hanging up clothes in the back yard. Plaintiff was employed to do washing for a Mrs. Wade, who was defondant's tenant at the time the accident occurred. The case has already been tried, and the jury found a verdict of \$200 for the plantiff. It was then appealed and a new fruit was ordered by the General Term. In charging the jury yesterday the Court said that if the defondant is tiet these premises to Mrs. Wade and they were in an unsafe condition at the time, and he knew it, or nad his attention called to it and failed to remedy it, and the injury to the plaintiff arose from the dangerous condition of the premises continuing from the time of the lease to Mrs. Wade to the day of the accident, then the defendant is liable. Verdict for the plaintiff in \$350.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. CITY COURT.-Nos. 25, 29, 30, 32, 35, 42, 43, 45 to 57

### BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A REMARKABLE CASE. -In March two years ago A REMARKABLE CASE.—In March two years ago a little girl, daughter of Mr. Coleman, a jeweller, residing at No. 425 Oxford street, while playing with a rubber bail in which a whistle was inserted, got the tube in her throat. Physicians were sent for and an emetic given, but the fixture, instead of coming out of her mouth, fell back and lodged, it is said, in the vicinity of the lungs, where it remained until a short time since, when, during a fit of coughing, choking and vomiting, the metal came up. It is half an inch in length and weighs eleven grains. For two years the child has had a severe cough, and her parents were under the impression that it would ultimately cause her death. They were naturally overjoyed at the unexpected appearance of the cause of the child's protracted illness.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT FIRE MARSHAL great regret at being compelled to deny myself the picasure of accepting the invitation, and with many thanks to you personally for the kindness and consideration which I have received at your hands at all dimes, and especially during our late work together in recovering the cable, I am sincerely yours,

A ROUGH VOYAGE.

A ROUGH VOYAGE.

A ROUGH VOYAGE.

The Steamship Denmark's Voyage from Liverpool to New York—The Captain Washed Overboard—The First Officer of the City of London Lost at Sea.

It would seem, judging from the many sailing vessels that have come into port dismasted during the past few days and from the number of steamships with almost every movable object on board ships with almost every movable object on board in fables in the Eastern District and were ships with almost every movable object on board.

## RECORLYN ROLED OF EDUCATION This Board held their regular monthly meeting at

This Board held their regular monthly meeting at their chambers, in Red Hook lane yesterday afternoon, Dr. J. Sullivan Moore in the chair, and Mr. Stewart officiating as secretary. A communication was received and entered upon the minutes from Charles W. Willets, notifying the Board of his resignation and returning thanks for the courtesies extended by that body to him during his connection as a member thefroof. The report of the Teachers' Committee on promotions, resignations and appointments was received and adopted. The resolution presented at the previous meeting to increase the sainty of the principal of public school No. 7 was adopted unanimously. Mr. Waterbury offered a pointments was received and adopted. The resolution presented at the provious meeting to increase the salary of the principal of public school No. 7 was adopted unanimously. Mr. Waterbury offered a preamble and resolution tendering the thanks of the Board to Mrs. Mary A. Dennison, who is about to retire from the position of principal of school No. 1, which sie has niled with ability and creat for the past forty years. Mr. Floid urged that she be retained in some capacity suitable for her. The subject was fleaily reterred to a committee to report. The committee on the building of the proposed new public school, to be designated as No. 31, fn sysrom street, for the relief of Nos. 4 and 12, Feboried in favor of the adoption of the plans submitted at the last meeting, and the issue of proposals for the work. Objection was made by Mr. Rhodes to the report, on the ground that this building would cost \$100,000—more than ten primary schools which were much more needed in that circuit than were the grammar or paiace schools. Mr. Kinselia remarked that he felt that public sentiment was being rapidly educated to the fact that the first duty of the State is to afford the means for rudimental instruction, and as the want for primary accommodations in our schools was very great he hoped that the plans of Mr. Rhodes would prevail. It had been held that No. 1, which has been transformed into a primary, had been a success. This Mr. Kinselia regarded as but an experiment, Mr. W. L. Gill spoke in advocacy of the adoption of the report of the committee, as one which would meet the primary wants of that district. Mr. Northrup and others spoke in favor of the report, out asserted that it would not cost as much as No. 9. Another member of the Board stated that the erection of No. 31 would relieve Nos. 4 and 12, and, together with its own accommodations, would afford 2,175 additional sittings for primary enhance. The question as to the adoption of the report, after considerable debate on a motion to refer to a special committee, (whic